

Born in Germany and trained at the famed Folkwang School, Poll started his international career with German ballet companies, then worked for 11 years with the National Ballet of Chile. He spent two years with a French ballet company before coming to the United States to perform, choreograph and teach.

An invitation to teach in Akron led to the founding of the Chamber Ballet, the eight-member student company that developed into Ohio Ballet. The company made its debut in 1968 dancing Poll's "Elegiac Song," an anti-war ballet that was lighted by Thomas R. Skelton, the internationally renowned lighting designer who served as the company's associate director until his death in 1994.

Over the last 30 years, Poll has choreographed more than 60 works for Ohio Ballet. To make his work available after his retirement, he has willed 17 of his best ballets to 10 past and present members of the company.

"These dancers have given of themselves for so many years. They are faithful to the company. They deserve something," Poll said. "They should earn the money from the ballets. They have not made that much as dancers."

In retirement, Poll plans to divide his time between his farm in northern New Jersey and an apartment in Northeast Ohio. He intends to travel the world, write his memoirs and possibly choreograph new ballets. "If I feel I want to do something, I will propose it here or maybe for another company," he said.

Poll also joked that he has a secret ambition. "I'm going to become a ballet critic," he said.

#### TRIBUTE TO ARIS AND CAROLYN ANAGNOS

##### HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1998

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Carolyn and Aris Anagnos, two pre-eminent philanthropists and community leaders, for their tireless efforts on behalf of Hellenic American causes and human rights and democracy across the world.

For decades, Aris and Carolyn have worked to advance the political, social, educational and cultural interests of the Hellenic American community in Southern California. The Hellenic American Council has given the community an effective voice in domestic and foreign policy, championing freedom and sovereignty in Cyprus, the Aegean and Northern Greece and promoting awareness of Turkish injustices, past and present. The Caloyeras Center for Modern Greek Studies at Loyola Marymount University, the Archbishop Makarios Center of St. Sophia Senior Citizens Residence and a host of other community organizations have benefited from their philanthropy.

This weekend the Friends of Hellenic Studies and the Basil E. Caloyeras Center at Loyola Marymount University are honoring Carolyn and Aris for their years of service to the Hellenic-American community and their exemplary support of Modern Greek Studies at Loyola Marymount. I would like to underscore the importance of supporting Hellenic Studies programs and the teaching of Modern Greek history, culture and language in our universities.

In addition to being great Hellenes, Carolyn and Aris are great democrats and humanitarians. It is not incidental that those who uphold the Hellenic ideals of democracy would be champions of peace, human rights and civil liberties, both here in the United States and abroad. As board members and executive officers of the American Civil Liberties Union and the Southern California Americans for Democratic Action, Aris and Carolyn have worked to promote democracy and human rights in all parts of the world.

Mr. Speaker, we owe a debt of gratitude to Carolyn and Aris for their dedication and their humanity.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF "THE EMERALDS"

##### HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1998

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the momentous occasion of the 40th Anniversary of "The Emeralds", greater Paterson, New Jersey's premier rock and roll band.

"The Emeralds" got their start in 1958. George Gerro and Joe Zisa met one day on a city bus while on their way to high school. As they spoke with one another, they realized they shared a common bond: music! George played guitar with the early inception of "The Emeralds" while Joe sang and played the saxophone with other local musicians. George took down Joe's number and promised to call if he ever needed a saxophone player. Within time that phone call came and the rest is history.

"The Emeralds" now consisted of George on Guitar, Joe on vocals and saxophone, Charlie Lombardo on bass, and Jack Sliker on drums. The band rehearsed diligently in George's garage at 205 Emerson Avenue in Paterson. Performing many of the current hits of the day, "The Emeralds" were quickly booked to play school dances and one Saturday a month the John Raad American Legion Post in south Paterson. No matter where you went, be it St. Mary's C.Y.O., Central High School, or the Lincoln Club on West Broadway, "The Emeralds" were there!

In 1960, "Lightning" Lenny Conforti, Joe's best friend, joined the group on drums replacing Jack Sliker who had joined the Army. The band also added Bernie LaPorta from Central High on guitar. During the 1960s the band members paid their dues to "Uncle Sam", but still managed to keep the group together. "The Emerald Experience," as they were now called went through additional lineup changes, with Bernie and Lenny taking an opportunity to go on the road with "The Happenings." They were replaced by Joe Collucci on keyboards, who stayed with the band for three years, and Ron Tattersall on drums, who remained with the band until 1976 when Lenny returned. Bernie came back in 1973.

Nineteen sixty-six was the year that Sal Sellitto became an "Emerald." Returning home from his recent tour of duty in Vietnam, Sal met up with his old friend, Joe Zisa. Knowing of Sal's vocal talents, Joe proposed to the rest of the band that Sal take over on lead vocals. The band was very skeptical at first.

But, one night "The Emeralds" were performing at the Four Winds in Verona. The band asked the audience if they would like to hear Sal sing with the group. With some coaxing and encouragement, Sal eventually made his way to the stage and the band promptly broke out into "Expressway To Your Heart." When the song ended, the audience roared its delight and from then on Sal was an official "Emerald."

Celebrating their 25th Anniversary, the band was booked for a big show at the Imperial Manor. For the show, the group added John Lepore on keyboards and he soon became the sixth "Emerald." John had a 14-year tenure with the group until he decided to go on his own; he was then replaced by Joe Shamah. In 1989, Marie Fernandez joined the band and became the first female member of the "Emerald Experience." Marie was a graduate of the Berkeley School of Music and took over on lead vocals and harmonies. After a brief stint with the band, Marie got married and with her husband, moved to Maryland. Replacing her on vocals was Sherry Piero, who had the right chemistry, personality, and above all, a great voice.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, the members (past and present) of the "Emeralds," and their families and friends, in recognizing the many outstanding and invaluable contributions the band has made to not only music history but to the history of New Jersey.

#### 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF KSTP- CHANNEL 5

##### HON. BRUCE VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1998

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 50th Anniversary of the Twin Cities' oldest television station, KSTP-Channel 5. As the first television station in Minnesota and surrounding areas in the Upper Midwest, KSTP holds a special place in Minnesota broadcast history.

Radio pioneer Stanley E. Hubbard launched Channel 5 on April 27, 1948. Over the years, KSTP played a leadership role in shaping news reporting and what was to become modern broadcast journalism. In 1950, KSTP became the first station in the country to offer a 10:00 PM newscast seven days a week. Two years later, KSTP introduced investigative reporting to television news. In 1961, KSTP made history again, by being the first station to go all-color, and in 1974 KSTP introduced electronic news gathering, making film clips a thing of the past. One of the proudest moments for the station was in 1993 when KSTP won a Peabody Award for "Who's Watching the Store?", an investigative report about racially biased security at Carson Pirie Scott department stores. Today the enterprise has flourished with broadcast franchises in several key markets. The pioneer quality of the Hubbard business acumen is evident in the satellite transmission joint venture that is leading the wave of modern communications.

When Stanley E. Hubbard died in 1992, the state of Minnesota mourned the loss of this television pioneer. His legacy, Channel 5, has done Minnesota proud and has been a real

trail blazer in television news over the years. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate KSTP on fifty years of journalistic excellence and technical innovation, and offer my best wishes for continued success in the future.

At this time, I would like to share with my colleagues an article highlighting the many achievements of KSTP from the Minneapolis Star Tribune [April 26, 1998]. I ask the Chair that this article be included in the RECORD with my remarks.

#### A LOOK BACK AT KSTP

The first 50 years of KSTP-TV have been nothing if not eventful. Here are some of the milestones and defining moments in its history.

April 27, 1948—Twin Cities radio pioneer Stanley E. Hubbard launches Channel 5, the first television station in Minnesota and the surrounding Upper Midwest. First-day programming includes a Minneapolis Millers game from Nicollet Park, a 10-minute evening newscast and "Sunset Valley Barn Dance," KSTP's local version of Nashville's "Grand Ole Opry." The station subsequently becomes the first NBC affiliate not owned by the network.

1950—KSTP becomes the first station in the country to offer a 10 p.m. newscast seven days a week.

1950—KSTP engineers begin a bitter wage-related strike that lasts three years. Station is still nonunion.

1952—KSTP introduces investigative reporting to TV news.

1953—KSTP broadcasts the first color TV program in the Upper Midwest, a Christmas episode of NBC's "Dragnet."

1961—KSTP is the first station in the nation to go all-color.

1967—Stanley S. Hubbard, the founder's son, assumes the KSTP presidency. Stanley E. Hubbard remains Hubbard Broadcasting chairman.

1970—Appalled by anti-war protests at the University of Minnesota and other campuses, KSTP officials announce an on-air campaign to rekindle patriotism and respect for the flag.

1970—Hubbard Broadcasting becomes a client of Frank Magid & Associates, an Iowa firm that consults TV stations and networks about how to make newscasts viewer-friendly.

1971—To combat WCCO-TV's "The Scene Tonight," which has pulled ahead of KSTP's 10 p.m. news, the station introduces "The World Today," with an all-new on-air team: anchor Ted O'Brien, sportscaster Tom Ryther and "peek-a-boo" weatherman Barry ZeVan.

1973—"The World Today" gives way to Eyewitness News."

1974—KSTP introduces electronic newsgathering (ENG), making news "film" obsolete.

1974—With the arrival of new anchorman Ron Magers, a Magid discovery from California, KSTP begins to reassert its dominance over WCC-TV, Channel 4, in news.

1975—KSTP hires the Twin Cities TV's first degreed meteorologist, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee professor Walt Lyons.

1975—KSTP preempts the NBC News special, "A Shooting Gallery Called America," saying it was biased in favor of gun-control proponents and might influence a handgun bill under consideration in the Legislature.

1977—Dave Dahl joins the weather staff.

1979—After 31 years with NBC, KSTP switches affiliation to ABC, which has surged to prime-time prominence on the strength of shows such as "Laverne & Shirley," "Three's Company" and "Charlie's Angels."

1980—Ron Magers leaves KSTP for Chicago's WMAQ-TV.

1982—KSTP launches "Good Company," a daily talk-service show starring Sharon Anderson and Steve Edelman.

1987—KSTP finishes third in the 10 p.m. news competition for the first time.

1990—KSTP introduces "Eyewitness News All-Night," a wee-hours news service.

1992—Stanley E. Hubbard dies.

1993—The station wins a Peabody Award for "Who's Watching the Store?," an investigative report about racially biased security at Carson Pirie Scott department stores.

1994—"Good Company" is replaced by the syndicated "Regis & Kathie Lee."

1998—General manager Ed Piette and news director Scott Libin are hired.

### INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO INCREASE THE AVAILABILITY, AFFORDABILITY, AND QUALITY OF SCHOOL-BASED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN AGED 0 THROUGH 6 YEARS

#### HON. THOMAS H. ALLEN

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1998

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation which I developed with Representative SNYDER of Arkansas. This bill aims to improve working families' access to affordable, reliable child care. The Education-Child Care Partnership Act earmarks funds within the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) for states to fund Local Education Agencies (LEAs) which choose to provide full-day, year-round school-based child care for children aged 0 to 6.

The Education-Child Care Partnership Act develops a seamless system of early childhood education. Under this legislation, funds would be funneled through the states to LEAs to be used for (1) operation of a qualified school-based child care program, (2) hiring and training child care personnel, (3) construction, expansion, or rehabilitation of facilities for school based child care. Because child care is such a local concern, this bill gives the states and LEAs the maximum flexibility in how they choose to administer the grants made available under this program.

The breakthroughs in research on brain development in the early years of a child's life strongly underscores the need for quality child care. Now is the time to focus our attention on education, and quality health and child care.

Utilizing our existing resources, our schools, for child care can enhance the affordability, accessibility, and quality of child care. School-based care is an accessible alternative of child care as local schools are often community centers. For families with more than one child, transportation issues are made simpler if they can drop their children off at one place. Some school-based programs extend the use of school bus services to children participating in the child care programs. The programs that would be eligible under this legislation are full day, year round programs. This helps parents who often face child care difficulties during school vacations and summer breaks.

School-based care programs are able to provide quality programs by utilizing existing resources at the schools such as art supplies,

sports equipment, playgrounds, etc. Many collaborate with other community resources such as school employees and social service agencies to further enhance the quality of their programs. Many programs are eligible to participate with the USDA Child and Adult Food Program and/or allow parents to purchase school lunches and snacks for the children in child care.

There are currently a number of school-based programs for before and after school care for school aged children. These programs should be supported and expanded. I believe that school-based care makes logical sense for both school-age children as well as pre-school children.

Recent research suggests that the first years of life are crucial for a child's emotional and intellectual development. As recently as 15 years ago, neuroscientists assumed that brain structure was genetically determined at the time of birth. They did not recognize that a child's early years have a tremendous impact on the structure of his or her brain. Neuroscientists have found that throughout development, even prior to birth, the brain is affected by environmental conditions, such as nourishment, care, surroundings, and stimulation. The human brain is constructed to benefit from experience and quality teaching, particularly in the first years of life.

Teachers and principals at Maine elementary schools tell me that in the last 5 years especially, but also for the last 10 or 15 years, they have seen a significant increase in 5 and 6 year old children with little or no capacity to play with other children or to participate in class. These kids lack the basic social skills that allow ordinary interaction with others. Consequently, they are extraordinarily difficult to teach. Many get their only real meals at school. Teachers and principals do not know how to deal with them. The explanation is always the same. They come from families where substance abuse is chronic, and neglect follows. If we miss early opportunities to promote healthy development and learning, later remediation may be more difficult and expensive.

Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that as we debate education, health, and child care issues that we take into account the compelling evidence regarding early childhood development. I urge my colleagues to support the Education-Child Care Partnership Act in the months to come.

#### TRIBUTE TO VICTIMS OF ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

#### HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1998

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise this day to add my voice to the chorus of my colleagues in remembering the atrocious massacre of the Armenian people during World War I, the first genocide of the 20th century. I have always held that if the world had recognized this tragedy then, and learned from it, a step would have been taken toward preventing later massacres committed by the likes of Adolf Hitler and Pol Pot.

With every voice we lift, the Armenian people gain more strength to press for the acknowledgement of this genocide committed by